

CHAPTER 157
DEVICES AND METHODS TO TEST BODY FLUIDS FOR ALCOHOL OR DRUGS

661—157.1(321J) Approval of devices and methods to test for alcohol or drug concentration.

The commissioner, by these rules, approves the following devices and methods to take a specimen of a person's breath or urine for the purpose of determining the alcohol or drug concentration.

661—157.2(321J) Breath testing.

157.2(1) A peace officer desiring to perform testing of a subject's breath for the purpose of determining the alcohol concentration shall employ, or cause to be used, a breath testing device of a type meeting the minimum performance requirements established in Highway Safety Programs; Model Specifications for Devices to Measure Breath Alcohol, Federal Register, Volume 58, No. 179 (September 17, 1993), pp. 48705-48708. All devices so used must be certified to be in proper working order within a period of one year immediately preceding use according to procedures specified for that device.

Procedures for certification or recertification of the Datamaster cdm are contained in the document Certification or Recertification of the Datamaster cdm, published by the division of criminal investigation criminalistics laboratory. A copy of the current version of this document may be obtained by contacting the division of criminal investigation criminalistics laboratory at 2240 South Ankeny Boulevard, Ankeny, Iowa 50023, or at the Web site of the department of public safety.

NOTE: The current address for information on the Datamaster cdm from the criminalistics laboratory is: http://www.dps.state.ia.us/DCI/Crime_Lab/Evidential_Breath_Testing/index.shtml.

The operator of an evidentiary breath testing device shall have been certified as competent in the operation of the breath testing device, and shall proceed in accordance with the instructions included in an operating manual furnished by the division of criminal investigation criminalistics laboratory. An operating manual, with number and date, specific to a particular approved device and prepared by the division of criminal investigation criminalistics laboratory shall be available to operators using the device. The current version of the operating manual for each device currently approved for use in Iowa may be obtained by contacting the division of criminal investigation criminalistics laboratory at 2240 South Ankeny Boulevard, Ankeny, Iowa 50023, or from the department's Web site.

NOTE: The operating manual for the Datamaster cdm is titled "Operating the Datamaster cdm." The current location of information regarding the Datamaster cdm on the department's Web site is: http://www.dps.state.ia.us/DCI/Crime_Lab/Evidential_Breath_Testing/index.shtml.

All certifications of devices shall be made by the division of criminal investigation criminalistics laboratory. All certifications of operators shall be made by the division of criminal investigation criminalistics laboratory or a designee. A designee shall be a person trained and certified by the division of criminal investigation criminalistics laboratory.

157.2(2) A breath testing device is a device designed and constructed to measure a subject's breath alcohol concentration by utilizing a sample of the subject's breath.

157.2(3) Although any breath testing device that meets the minimum performance requirements established by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, and cited in subrule 157.2(1), is authorized by the commissioner to be employed or to be caused to be used to determine the alcohol concentration, the following evidentiary device is being used in Iowa and meets the standards:

- a. Datamaster cdm, National Patents Analytical Systems, Inc.
- b. Reserved.

661—157.3(321J) Urine collection. A peace officer desiring to collect a sample of a subject's urine for the purpose of determining the alcohol or drug concentration shall proceed as follows:

157.3(1) The collection shall be made in the presence of a peace officer or other reliable person under the supervision of a peace officer. The peace officer or other person in the presence of the subject shall be of the same gender as the subject.

157.3(2) As soon as practicable, the subject shall urinate into a bottle, cup, or other suitable container which is clean, dry, and free from any visible contamination.

157.3(3) It is not necessary that the bladder be completely emptied. Later samples may be taken if desired, but are not necessary.

157.3(4) Upon collection of the sample, a peace officer shall cause the sample to be sealed within a clean, dry container. The container shall be free of visible contamination. If the blood alcohol kit of any manufacturer is utilized for the preservation of a urine sample, the anticoagulant and antibacterial substances in that kit do not constitute visible contamination. The peace officer shall cause a tag or other device to be attached to the container showing the date and time the sample was collected and identifying the arresting officer, the subject, the collecting officer and the person present during the collection of the sample, if other than the collecting officer.

661—157.4(321J) Submission of samples for alcohol and drug testing to the criminalistics laboratory. Any sample of urine or blood may be submitted to the division of criminal investigation criminalistics laboratory or other appropriate laboratory via ordinary mail, private courier, or personal delivery.

661—157.5(321J) Preliminary breath screening test.

157.5(1) A peace officer desiring to perform a preliminary screening test of a person's breath shall use a device approved by the division of criminal investigation criminalistics laboratory. Such devices are approved for accuracy and precision using a dry gas standard or breath simulating device. The division of criminal investigation criminalistics laboratory shall employ scientifically established tests or methods appropriate to a particular device in determining whether the device meets an acceptable standard for operation including accuracy, or the laboratory may, at its discretion, accept test results from another laboratory. The standards shall include the requirement that in all cases the device shall indicate the alcohol concentration on a numerical display. Devices shall be of a type that may be calibrated on a monthly basis by officers in the field.

The division of criminal investigation criminalistics laboratory shall maintain a list of devices approved by the commissioner for use as preliminary breath screening devices. The list of currently approved devices is available on the Web site of the department.

157.5(2) Any peace officer using an approved device shall follow the instructions furnished by the manufacturer for use of such a device. The calibration of each unit shall be checked at least once per month, and the device shall be calibrated, if necessary, using a dry gas standard. The officer or officer's department shall maintain a record of each calibration. This record shall include:

- a. The identity of the officer performing the calibration.
- b. The date.
- c. The value and type of standard used.
- d. The unit type and identification number.

661—157.6(123) Chemical test—alcohol concentration—public intoxication. All devices and methods approved in this chapter for the purpose of determining a person’s alcohol concentration for evidential purposes under Iowa Code chapter 321J, and the devices otherwise approved in this chapter only for use in performing preliminary breath screening tests, are equally approved for testing to determine alcohol concentration in connection with arrests for public intoxication under Iowa Code section 123.46. The chemical test results shall be expressed in terms of alcohol concentration as defined in Iowa Code section 321J.1.

661—157.7(321J) Detection of drugs other than alcohol.

157.7(1) Adoption of federal standards. Initial test requirements adopted by the federal Substance Abuse and Health Services Administration in “Mandatory Guidelines for Federal Workplace Drug Testing Programs,” 59 FR 29908, as amended in “Revisions to the Mandatory Guidelines,” 62 FR 51118, are hereby adopted as standards for determining detectable levels of controlled substances in the division of criminal investigation criminalistics laboratory initial screening for controlled substances detected by the presence of the following: marijuana metabolites, cocaine metabolites, opiate metabolites, phencyclidine, and amphetamines. The following table shows the minimum levels of these substances which will result in a finding that a controlled substance is present at a detectable level:

Substance	Minimum Level (ng/ml)
Marijuana metabolites	50
Cocaine metabolites	300
Opiate metabolites	2000
Phencyclidine	25
Amphetamines	1000

NOTE: “ng/ml” means “nanograms per milliliter.”

157.7(2) Reserved.

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code section 123.46 and chapter 321J.
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